(a) whether Government have studied the factors behind the lower population growth rate of China, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the disincentives as applied in China have also been studied;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had once proposed disincentives for political leaders aspiring for joining legislature; and

(d) if so, what follow up measures have been taken and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The Chinese Population Policy advocates the practice of one couple one child, late marriage and late child bearing; it is backed by a strong scheme of incentives/ disincentives. The Chinese couples have a constitutional obligation to practise family planning. There is a high degree of political commitment and will in China right from the national to the grass-root levels. In India Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on a purely voluntary basis and the propagation of one child one family norm is not considered a feasible proposition at this stage because the total fertility rate and the infant mortality rate are still very high.

(c) and (d) The suggestion that the acceptance of two child norm be made obligatory for any elected office, prospectively and not retrospectively, has been unanimously endorsed in the Conference of Ministers incharge of Health and Family Welfare in the States/Union Territories held at New Delhi on the 6th-7th January, 1992. The modalities of implementation are being worked out.

Allocation of funds for Family Planning

1009. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any action plan so far for restructuring and revamping the policy and operational mechanism of the Population Control Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned during 1990-91 and upto 31st January, 1992 on the family welfare programme by way of Central assistance to the States, State-wise, and results achieved in this regard during the last two years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise, and provisions made or likely to be made in this regard during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) To impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, an Action Plan has already been evolved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and is being operationalised. This has been endorsed by the Health and Family Welfare Ministers of States and Union Territories in January, 1992. The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the society. Its key features include, (1) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, (2) differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the 1981 Census), (3) developing a mechanism to make available funds to States/UTs on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, (4) increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods (5) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptive, (6) strengthenng family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (7) revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivationa and counselling aspects, (8) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care, (9) reorientation of information, education and communication

efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, (10) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (11) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs, and (12) evolving high level intersectoral coordination mechanisms at the national, state and district levels etc.

(c) The amount released during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Upto January, 1992) on Family Welfare Programme by way of central assistance to the States, State-wise, is indicated in the Statement. Allocation for Eighth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised. As regards the results achieved, it may be mentioned that an elaborate infrastructure in the shape of State/District Family Welfare Bureaux, Rural/Urban Family Welfare Centres, Post-Partum Centres, Health Posts and Sub-Centres etc. has been set up in different States/UTs to deliver contraceptive and maternal and child health care services. At the national level, birth rate has been reduced to 29.9 per thousand population (1990 prov.) from a level of 41.7 per thousand population in 1951, infant mortality rate has been reduced to 80 per thousand live births (1990 prov.) from a level of 146 per thousand live births in 1951, and couple protection Rate has been increased to 44.1 per cent 31-3-1991) from a level of 10.4 per cent in 1970-71.

Statement

Amount released during 1990-91 *and* 1991-92 (*upto January*, 1992)

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	1990-91	1991-92
1. Andhra Pradesh	3917.58	4558.42
2. Arunachal Pradesh	78.67	54.54
3. Assam	1289.87	1480.13
4. Bihar	4373.24	3084.50
5. Goa	92.38	84.50
6. Gujarat	2664.96	2715.86
7. Haryana	1121.51	1241.39
8. Himachal Pradesh	1166.39	1461.90
9. Jammu & Kashmir	865.86	1026.47
10. Karnataka	3647.79	1569.36
11. Kerala	3253.11	1365.99
12. Madhya Pradesh	3924.70	3913.88
13. Maharashtra	6929.88	5028.29
14. Manipur	215.61	135.66
15. Meghalaya	205.76	161.46
16. Mizoram	93.52	96.59
17. Nagaland	100.96	66.18

State	1990-91	1991-92
18. Orissa	2548.38	3181.70
19. Punjab	1291.34	1589.53
20. Rajasthan	2659.75	3958.04
21. Sikkim	87.91	86.18
22. Tamil Nadu	3568.79	4459.48
23. Tripura	194.68	188.67
24. Uttar Pradesh	13327.83	8381.66
25. West Bengal	5151.52	5480.26

Killing of security personnel and civilians in Punjab and Kashmir valley

1010. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security personnel and civilians killed by militants in Punjab and Kashmir Valley during the years 1990, 1991 and so far in 1992; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to protect the lives and property of the people and restore normalcy in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. (*See* below)

(b) Steps have been initiated by the State Governments to protect the lives and property of the people. In Punjab elected government has resumed office and it is hoped that all efforts would be made to bring normalcy in the State.

Statement

PUNJAB:	1990	1991	1992 (Upto January)
No. of civilian killed by terrorists in Punjab	1974	2093	95
No. of Punjab police/security personnel killed	493	493	15
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			(Upto 15-2-92)
No. of civilian killed in terrorist violence	461	387	48
No. of security forces personnel killed	154	168	14